

BEKOV, D.B.

Use of homoplasty in extensive third-degree burns. Vest.khir.80  
no.6:104-107 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya N-skogo gosptalya.

(BURNS, surg.

homografts in extensive third degree burns (Bus))

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION

homografts in extensive third degree burns (Bus))

BEKOV, D.B. (Slavgorod)

Data on the innervation of the dura mater sinuses; neuro-  
histological and experimental studies. Vop.neirokhir. 23  
no.4:6-9 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(VEINS, CRANIAL SINUSES, innervation,  
dura mater sinuses (Rus))

BEKOV, D.B.

Basilar vein of Rosenthal and venous circulation of the base of the brain. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 37 no.7:51-60 J1 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii  
(nach. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.A.N.Maksimenkov)  
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.  
(BRAIN, blood supply)

BEKOV, D.B., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Acute obstruction of the great cerebral vein (Galen) under  
experimental conditions. Vop.neirokhir. 24 no.5:8-14 8-0 '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii  
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.  
(BRAIN--BLOOD VESSELS--DISEASES)

BEKOV, D.B.; GULL', Ye.A.; BEKOVA, K.S.

Mixed tumors of the abdominal cavity. Khirurgiia 37 no.3:113-114,  
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Stavgorodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.R.  
Ivanov) Altayskogo kraya.  
(ABDOMEN—TUMORS)

BEKOV, D.B.

Differences in the structure of the anterior group of central veins of the brain. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 42 no.6:103-110  
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii  
(nachal'nik -- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Maksimenkov)  
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova i  
kafedra operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyey  
(ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego -- kand.med.nauk  
D.B. Bekov) Ternopol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

BEKOV, D.B. (Ternopol', ul. Lenina, 10, kv.3)

Variations in the structure of the posterolateral group of tributaries of the large cerebral vein. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 46 no.2:23-31 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii Voenno-meditsinskoy ordona Lenina Akademii imeni Kirova (nachal'nik - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.N.Maksimankov) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyey (sav. - dotsent G.A.Ruzanov) Ternopol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BELEV, D.B.

Tomography of the deep cerebral veins in dilated lateral ventricles.  
Vop. neirokhir. no.58:5-9 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. -  
doksent G.A.Rusanov) Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta i  
Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii  
(direktor - doktor med.nauk A.P.Romodanov), Kiyev.



BEKOV, Dmitriy Borisovich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, G.V., red.

[Atlas of the venous system of the human brain] Atlas  
venoznoi sistemy golovnogo mozga cheloveka. Moskva,  
Meditsina, 1965. 358 p. (MIRA 18:12)

BEKOV, D.B.

Veins of the white matter in the human cerebral hemispheres.  
Ark. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.5:69-76 My '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii  
(nachal'nik - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Maksimov)  
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova i  
kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. -  
dotsent G.A. Rusanov) Ternopol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo  
instituta. Submitted December 20, 1963.

ARTOBŌLEVSKIY, S.I. [deceased]; BEKOV, V.N., dots., red.

[Lectures on the course "Theory of mechanisms and machines"] Lektsii po kursu "Teoriia mekhanizmov i mashin. Moskva, Vses. zaokhnyi energ. in-t. No.5. Sec. 5. 1962. 56 p. (MIRA 19:1)

BEKOV, G. A.

AID P - 223

Subject : USSR/Engineering  
Card : 1/1  
Authors : Bekov, G. A. and Abdrashitova, S. I., Engineers  
Title : Laying Cables in Trenches  
Periodical : Sbor. mat. o nov. tekhn. v stroit., <sup>16 No.1.</sup> 1, 23-25, 1954  
Abstract : A more efficient and speedy way of laying cables in trenches is suggested by using a specially designed frame for unrolling the cable and by properly organizing the working crew. Photos, charts.  
Institution : Kazan' Construction Administration  
Submitted : No date

BEKOV, Ye.A.

Pages from the past. Neftianik 1 no.7:32-33 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Russia--Economic policy)

BEKOVA, A.

KLEINZELLER, A., BEKOVA, A.

" Biosynthesis of Histidine in Yeasts," p. 455.  
(Chemické Listy, Vol.47, No.3, Mar. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.2, No.9, Library of Congress, September  
1953, Uncl.

15 Bekova, A. N. 18

THE EFFECT OF SOME SPECIAL ELEMENTS ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE CHROMIUM-SILICON-VANADIUM STEEL USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HIGH-SPEED STEEL. N. T. Gudtsov, A. N. Bekova, S. A. Kazeov and A. Polyakov. (Metallurg, 1939, No. 1, pp. 61-61). (In Russian). The authors investigate the effect of small additions of niobium, tantalum, titanium, cobalt and molybdenum on the properties of chromium-silicon-vanadium tool steel 31172, and describe the melting of the steel in a high-frequency furnace, the casting, the microstructure, the forging and the annealing. In determining the optimum quenching and tempering treatment, variations in hardness and structure of the steels were taken into account. Finally tests were made to determine the life of the various steels when cutting forged carbon steel. The results showed that additions of molybdenum and titanium are particularly beneficial, and a steel of the following composition is recommended: 1-1.2% of carbon, 0.9-1.6% of silicon, 2-2.5% of vanadium, 10-13% of chromium, and 3-4% of molybdenum. It is claimed that as regards machining capacity, this steel is equivalent to high-speed (tungsten) tool steel. The molybdenum may be replaced by 0.3-0.4% of titanium with only a slight falling-off in the cutting properties.

15-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

|          |         |            |       |
|----------|---------|------------|-------|
| SEARCHED | INDEXED | SERIALIZED | FILED |
|          |         |            |       |

BEKOV, D.B.; GULL', Ye.A.; BEKOVA, K.S.

Mixed tumors of the abdominal cavity. Khirurgiia 37 no.3:113-114  
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Stavgorodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.R.  
Ivanov) Altayskogo kraya.  
(ABDOMEN—TUMORS)



BEKOVA, T.N.

ALAMPIYEV, P.M.; APENCHENKO, V.S.; BEKOVA, T.N.; BYUSHGENS, L.M.; GINZBURG, G.Z.; GORDONOV, L.Sh.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; GURARI, Ye.L.; DANILOV, A.D.; DEMIN, L.A.; DOBROV, A.S.; SHIRMUNSKIY, M.M.; KULAGIN, G.D.; MILEYKOVSKIY, A.G.; MURZAYEV, E.M.; PAVLOV, V.V.; POPOV, I.M.; YANITSKIY, N.F.

Lev Iakovlevich Ziman, 1900-1956; obituary. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 6:153-154 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Ziman, Lev Iakovlevich, 1900-1956)

MAROCHEVITSKIY, A.L.; BEKOVA, T.N., otvetstv. redaktor.

[Territorial and political divisions of the world from 1876-1914]  
Territorial'no-politicheskii razdel mira s 1876 po 1914 g. Sostavle-  
no i oformleno Nauchno-redaktsionnoi kartosostavitel'skoi chast'iu  
GUGK. Moskva, 1950. (MLBA 7:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodesii i karto-  
grafii.

(Geography, Historical--Maps)

KOSMINSKIY, Ye.A., akademik, redaktor; LEVANODOVSKIY, A.P., dotsent,  
redaktor; ~~BEKOVA, T.N.~~, redaktor kart; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.V., redaktor  
kart; YEGOROVA, L.N., redaktor kart; KUZNETSOVA, N.A., redaktor  
kart; KUCHBORSKAYA, Ye.P., redaktor kart; MARTOVA, E.B., redaktor  
kart; FIL'GUS, Z.Kh., redaktor kart; SHMUYLOVICH, E.A., redaktor  
kart; YASHUNICHKINA, Ye.G., redaktor kart

[Atlas of medieval history] Atlas istorii srednikh vekov. Izd. 2-oe.  
Moskva, Glav.upr. geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR, 1956. 73 p.  
(Middle ages--History--Maps) (MLBA 10:3)

BEKOVA, T.N.

Work practice with the new historical atlas. Sbor.st.po kart  
no.13:27-33 '61. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Georgraphy, Historical—Maps)

L 12992-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR6000797

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/009/B008/B008

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9B89

AUTHOR: Bekryayev, V. I.

TITLE: Analysis of errors in inertial thermometers

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vyp. 26, 1964, 308-311

TOPIC TAGS: thermometer, air temperature, temperature measurement

TRANSLATION: The author considers the problem of coincidence between the average temperature measured by inertial thermometer and the actual value of the average temperature of a medium under steady-state conditions and when there are anisotropic square pulsations. The average temperature of the medium is assumed to be constant. The condition for constancy of the average temperature of the medium is expressed as the product of the negative and positive pulsations ( $T_+'$ ,  $T_-'$ ) by the pulse duration ( $\tau_+$ ,  $\tau_-$ ):  $T_+' \tau_+ = - T_-' \tau_-$ . Under these conditions the average temperature of the medium and the thermometer coincide for any ratio between the coefficient of inertia for the thermometer and the pulsation period. This conclusion is true for any type

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UDC: 551.508.2

L 12992-66

ACC NR: AR6000797

of curve of the actual temperature change in the medium, since any periodic function may be expressed as the sum of periodic oscillations.

SUB CODE: 13, 04/

Card 2/2

BEKRENEV, V. S.; VOINOVA, N. A.; DZHELEPOV, B. S.; POGACHEV, I. M. 3

"The Spectrum of Conversion Electrons of Ta<sup>182</sup> (The Region of Low Energies)."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

LGU, FTI (Leningrad State Univ, Physico Technical Inst)

BEKRENEVA, N.K., vrach.

Nadezhda Ivanova Natrusova. Med.sestra 17 no.3:44 Mr '59.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Detskiye yasli goroda Melekessn Ul'yanovskoy oblasti.  
(NATRUSOVA, NADEZHDA IVANOVNA)



BEKRENEVA, Z.P.

Automatic line for manufacturing screens. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.  
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhninform. 16 no.6:27-29 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Machine tools) (Automation)

BEKREYEV, I. A.

Lumber - Standards

Engineers and technicians of Sverdlovsk Province in the fight for progressive technology. Les. prom. 12 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December <sup>1952</sup>~~1953~~, Uncl.

BEKRITSKIY, A. A. (Prof.)

"Restricted Arachnitis of the Brain," Vest. Oto-rino-laringol. No. 3, 1949.

Otorhinolaryngological Clinic, Moscow State Stomatological Inst.

BAGRATUNI, G.V.; BEKRITSKIY, I.Ya.

Practical work for students of the Moscow Institute of Geodesic,  
Aerial Survey, and Cartographic Engineers. Geod.i kart. no.4:  
3-7 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Moscow—Cartography—Study and teaching)

(Moscow—Surveying—Study and teaching)

SARKISYANTS, Ye.A.; BEKRITSKIY, L.Ya.

Family of air-cooled tractor engines. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33  
no.5:4-8 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Vladimirskogo traktornogo zavoda (for  
Sarkisyants). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo konstruktora Vladimirskogo  
traktornogo zavoda (for Bekritskiy).

BEKRITSKIY, L. Eng.

Tractors - Motors

Regulating the initial angle of fuel feed in installing the fuel pump on the D-35 motor.  
MTS 13, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress  
June 1953. UNCL.

BEKRYASHEV, A., komandir-nastavnik

Crew of communist labor on the dredger "Sermovskii-8."  
Rech. transp. 21 no.6:39-40 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Dredging machinery--Labor productivity)

ACC NR: AR6032145

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/006/B016/B016

AUTHOR: Bekryayev, V. I.; Vaksenburg, Z. B.; Mushenko, P. M.

TITLE: Air-pollution study in the region of the Baltic GRES (State Regional Power Plant)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6B126

REF SOURCE: Sb. rabot Tallinsk. gidrometeorol. observ., vyp. 3, 1965, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric admixture, sulfur dioxide, air pollution, *ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINATION, SULFUR COMPOUND*

ABSTRACT: Some theoretical schemes for computing the expansion of atmospheric impurities are analyzed on the basis of observation data of the contents of sulphur dioxide and dust in the atmosphere.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.510.42



24(3) 24.5400

AUTHORS:

Zachurin, L.G., Bekryayev, V.I.

4294

SOV/20-130-1-15/69

TITLE:

Investigation of the Process of Electrification of Crystallizing Water

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 1, pp 57-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

To investigate the electric effects occurring in the crystallization of liquids the author made direct measurements of the charges formed on the crystallization of undercooled drops of distilled water. Figure 1 shows the measuring device. The water drop applied to a wire loop is in the focus of a microscope. The crystallization of the drop is then filmed. In the investigation of the temperature conditions in the crystallization the drop was on a thermocouple. Considerable charges are formed only if the drop explodes on the crystallization. Figure 3 shows the typical oscillogram of the explosion; positive and negative charges of approximately the same amount are observed. On other oscillograms either the positive or the negative charge predominates. However, the first pulse on the oscillogram is always positive. The entire explosion process lasts for some hundredths of seconds. Towards negative values the charge gradually increases. At the moment of explosion

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Investigation of the Process of Electrification  
of Crystallizing Water

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the positive charge forms ice particles with relatively large dimensions and correspondingly large (negative) charges. For this reason the charge increases jump-like on the tearing of the ice particles. The positive charges are, however, torn off by a jet of microscopical drops. Table 1 presents the results of 70 measurements of exploding water drops 0.2 to 2 mm in diameter at temperatures of from  $-5^{\circ}$  to  $-20^{\circ}$ . A dependence of the amount of the charge on the dimensions of the exploding drops could not be observed. Not all the drops investigated exploded on crystallization but crystallization frequently ended with the deformation of the drops and with the formation of gaps. Obviously minute ice crystals depart from the drop at the moment of gap formation, which carry a corresponding negative charge. The drops exploded above all when they were undercooled to  $-2^{\circ}$  to  $-7^{\circ}$ , if an ice crystal impinged on the drop surface from outside. Under corresponding conditions the freezing of the undercooled water aerosols is bound to have chain-reaction character. On its explosion the freezing drop forms a series of ice fragments which fall on other undercooled drops and initiate their crystallization. Thus, the number of crystallizing drops increases avalanche-like. There are 4

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of Crystallizing Water

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figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut (Leningrad  
Hydrometeorological Institute)

PRESENTED: September 7, 1959, by A.F. Ioffe, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1959

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L 25027-65 BWT(1)/FCC CW  
ACCESSION NR: AP5001954

S/0049/64/000/012/1859/1868

AUTHOR: Kachurin, L. G.; Bekryayev, V. I.; Dydina, G. P.

TITLE: The trajectories of heated and submerged turbulent currents in the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 12, 1964, 1859-1868

TOPIC TAGS: submerged current, Archimedean acceleration, heated current, horizontal current, aperture angle, atmospheric turbulence, current velocity, current trajectory

ABSTRACT: The solution offered in this study to the problem of the calculation of turbulent currents in the atmosphere is based on the theory of currents (G. N. Abramovich, Fizmatgiz. 1960). Such currents are divisible into three sectors: an active sector, in which the velocity of the air current is considerably greater than that of the wind; a passive sector, in which the movement of the current about its axis in relation to the air is insignificant, and an intermediate sector between these two. The acceleration of the air in the current is also divided into types: Archimedean acceleration directed upward in the heated current, and intermixing acceleration directed downward and involving a loss of

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L 25027-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001954

2  
velocity by mixing with the surrounding air. A comparison of the developed solution with the semiempirical formulas found in the literature should take into account the fact that the latter have arbitrary constants which are determined by a comparison with the experiments carried out approximately within the same range of parameters in which they are later checked. A further development of that solution should also take into account the radiative heat exchange between the current and atmospheric temperatures in the case of large differences between them. "The authors are grateful to E. G. Palagin for his discussion of the project." Orig. art. has: 31 formulas, 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut (Leningrad hydrometeorological institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Cord 2/2

KOZAKOV, L.A.; BEKRYAYEVA, A.A.

Dependence of the intensity of turbulent diffusion on the diurnal variation and recurrence of the characteristics of atmospheric stability. Trudy Len.gidromet.inst. no.18:74-85 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

Use of weather forecasting to determine boundary layer stability. Ibid.:118-123

KUZNETSOV, Semen Vladimirovich; BEKSENR, A.A., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.S.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Automatisation of superphosphate production] Avtomatizatsiya proiz-  
vodstva superfosfata. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-  
ry, 1956. 99 p.; (MLRA 9:10)  
(Automation) (Phosphates)

BEKSEYEV, Sh. G.

6284. Bekseyev, Sh. G. Znachenie rasnykh srokov poseva roditel'skikh form pri mezhsortovykh skreshchivaniyakh khlopchatnika. L., 1954. 20s. 20sm. (Vsesoyuz. ordena Lenina akad. s.-kh. nauk im. V. I. Lenina. Vsesoyuz in-t. rasteniyevodstva). 100ekz. B. Ts. - [54-58195]

S0: Knizhanya Letopis' 1, 1955



BEKSEYEV, Shavkat Gayasovich, kand. biol. nauk; DANILEVSKAYA, O.N.,  
red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Neva tomatoes]Nevskie tomaty. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1962. 60 p.  
(MIRA 15:9)  
(Russia, Northwestern—Tomatoes—Varieties)

BEKSH, T.A.; SHNEYDEROVICH, R.M.

Methods of estimating strength in a small number of loading cycles;  
survey. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1491-1496 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

TABLE I BOOK REFERENCES 207/215

Abdumalikov, M. M. 1958. *Problemy mekhanicheskoy*  
 Topyay, produced materials i kharakteristy (Problems of Strength of  
 Materials and Structures) Moscow, 1959. 379 p. Errata slip inserted.  
 1,200 copies printed.

Beep, M. I. P. S. Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences)  
 M. of Publishing House: O. S. Gorbunov; Perm. M. I. S. T. Shilin.

PROBLEM: This book is intended for engineers and scientists concerned with  
 the problems of the strength of materials and construction.

CONTENTS: The book contains 26 articles on the strength of materials in  
 general and of machine construction in particular. This collection  
 was prepared under the direction of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering  
 of the AS of the USSR Academy of Sciences. One of the authors, M. I. P. S.  
 Beep, is a member of the International school of strength of materials,  
 which was organized 10 years of scientific activity. The previous gives  
 a short sketch of his life and professional activities. The collection  
 is divided into two parts. The first part contains 13 articles on general  
 problems of strength and the strength of machine construction materials.

The second part contains 13 articles on dynamics and calculation of  
 strength and rigidity. There are references at the end of each article.  
 Vagner, E. P., and O. S. Shilin. Effect of Concentrating Stresses  
 Near the Action of Varying Loads 36

Pisarenko, G. E. Problem of the Strength of Brittle Materials Produced  
 by the Methods of Powder Metallurgy 38

Zil'ber, T. I., and Ye. B. Fridman. Delayed Decomposition of Materials  
 and the Effect of the Reserve of Elastic Energy 63

Rikhsiyev, S. A., and S. I. Ruzganov. Effect of Welding Defects on  
 the Mechanical Properties of Walls 82

Rikhsiyev, S. A. Dependence of Endurance and Durability on the  
 Characteristics of Static Strength 92

Krasovskiy, O. Ye. Fatigue Resistance of Cast Iron During Repeated  
 Overloadings 111

Zakharov, I. P. Fatigue and Continuous Strength of Alloys for Turbine  
 Blades under Conditions of Simultaneous Action of Static and Variable  
 Stresses 123

Fridman, Ye. B., and Ye. M. Rozman. Mechanical Properties of Metals  
 During Axial Loadings of Surfaces Stressed Bars 144

Rogov, I. P., and E. A. Babich. Construction of a Complete Fatigue  
 Diagram 158

**AUTHORS:** Serensen, S.V., <sup>SOV/122-59-6-4/27</sup> Member of the Ac.Sc. Ukrainian SSR,  
Kogayev, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences and  
Beksh, T.A., Engineer

**TITLE:** Investigation of the Fatigue Resistance of the Metal in a  
Full-scale Blade of a Variable Pitch Hydraulic Turbine

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 17-20 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Test results are given comparing the fatigue endurance  
strength of standard laboratory specimens and specimens  
of full-scale thickness cut out from hydraulic turbine blades  
made by the LMZ (Leningrad Metal Works) of 20Kh13N-L steel.  
The fatigue tests were carried out at the Institut mashino-  
vedeniya AN SSSR (Mechanical Science Institute of the Ac.Sc.,  
USSR), with the help of special electromagnetic vibrator  
test rig. A sonic frequency valve generator supplies the  
vibrator which yields an exciting force of 280 kg at 200  
c.p.s. The blade steel with a composition of 0.2% C,  
0.56% Si, 0.42% Mn, 0.02% S, 0.02% P, 13.07% Cr and 0.57%  
Ni has an ultimate tensile strength of about  
55 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and an elongation of about 7-10%, according to

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Investigation of the Fatigue Resistance of the Metal in a Full-scale Blade of a Variable Pitch Hydraulic Turbine

size. Several combinations of types of loading were applied. Some in tension-compressions on a Schenck machine. 16 mm long strain gauges of 95 ohms were used to measure the stress. Most tests were carried out at resonance and stopped with the appearance of fatigue cracks. Test results are shown in s-N curves (Figures 6-9) and a Table 2. Specimens with substantial defects had an endurance limit of 6 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and those without large defects of about 9 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, both in bending of large specimens (diameter 40-100 mm). Specimens of 7.5 mm diameter cut from full-scale components had a minimum endurance limit of 22.5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> but showed substantial scatter of values even at the endurance limit. These were tested by bending in rotation. Specimens tested in tension-compression had an endurance limit of

14.3 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> (height of specimen 10 mm). Specimens of 20 mm height, tested in bending, had a limit of

Card2/3 15 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. In all, the endurance limit of full-scale

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samples was up to 4 times lower than that of small-diameter laboratory samples in the same material. In spite of this, the fatigue strength reserve factor was shown to be adequate.  
There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

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S/124/62/000/007/024/027  
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Serensen, S. V., Kogayev, V. P. and Beksh, T. A.

TITLE: The effect of absolute dimensions and the probability of failure due to fatigue

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 7, 1962, 59-60, abstract 7V459 (V sb. Statist. vopr. prochnosti v mashinostr., M., Mashgiz, 1961, 9-19)

TEXT: Static strength parameters (maximum failure stress and durability) were studied as dependent on cross-section and stress concentration, under conditions of variable bending in one plane on a resonance machine with vibration frequency of 280 c/s, on round smooth and notched specimens made of 45 steel, 7.5, 15 and 25 mm in diameter. Complete fatigue graphs were constructed according to the results of statistical data processing. From the graphs it follows that the fatigue limits in maximum stresses are functions of the diameter of notch bottom and of the gradient of first principal stress; they decrease with increasing dimensions of cross-

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The effect of absolute ...

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section and increase with increasing stress gradient. With decreasing failure probability the degree of influence of scale factor and stress concentration on fatigue strength decreases. At  $P = 0.1\%$  this influence is practically equal to 0. At  $P = 95\%$  it shows the decrease of fatigue limit for smooth specimens by 23% when diameters change from 7.5 to 25 mm. When the stress gradient is taken into account, the decrease will amount to 17% only. The authors explain this difference by the fact that the stressed volume decreases with increase of stress gradient, and consequently the failure probability also diminishes, i.e. the failure stresses actually increase. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2



S/766/61/000/000/001/003

AUTHORS: Serensen, S. V., Kogayev, V. P., Beksh, T. A.

TITLE: The effect of the absolute dimensions and the probability of fatigue failure.

SOURCE: Statisticheskiye voprosy prochnosti v mashinostroyenii.  
Ed. by S. V. Serensen. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 9-19.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of an experimental investigation of the statistical fatigue characteristics of Mark-45 steel as functions of the prevailing stress nonuniformities and the absolute dimensions of the specimen cross-section. Single-plane bending tests were performed on the ~~VIMASH~~ (IMASH) electrodynamic resonance testing machine described by S. V. Serensen et al. in Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1959. The test frequency was 230 cps. All specimens were made from 50-mm normalized rods of a single smelting batch. Specimens with diam 25, 15, and 7.5 mm were prepared, both without stress concentrators (smooth) and with grooves having a rectified hyperbolic profile. The geometry, the theoretical stress-concentration coefficient, and the relative stress gradient for the various specimens are tabulated. A mean of 20 specimens were tested at each stress level. The statistical-analysis method of V. P. Kogayev (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 5,

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The effect of the absolute dimensions ...

S/766/61/000/000/001/003

1957; Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1959) is employed. The findings are plotted on semilog total-probability diagrams. Abscissae:  $\log N$  (number of cycles to incipient formation of fissures, per Serensen, cited above). Ordinates: Failure probability  $P$  in a scale based on the normal-distribution law. Parameter: Stress  $\sigma$ . 90%-confidence bands for the various stress levels are also drawn. A cross-plot yields also a linear  $\sigma$ -versus- $\log N$  diagram in which the failure probability  $P$  serves as a parameter for the curves (or confidence bands). The fatigue curves for a failure probability  $P=0$  is plotted by the "sensitivity-threshold"  $N$ , which, according to Rogayev (cited above) is defined as that  $N$  at which the failure probability is zero. The Rogayev method of determining the sensitivity threshold (ST) for low stresses is summarized; for high stresses a  $P=0.02\%$  (instead of zero) is assumed to define the ST. Another cross-plot, showing  $P$  vs.  $\sigma$  for a given  $N$  (for example,  $N=10^7$  cycles) provides one curve each for a given specimen geometry. A listing of literature on the effectiveness of stress concentration in terms of the maximal-stress dependence on the principal-stress gradients and the absolute dimensions of the cross-section is adduced. It is submitted that the intensity of the maximal stresses in stress-concentration zones (assuming an elastic distribution) that correspond to the endurance limit for any given number of cycles, depends on the relative principal-stress gradient and the dimensions of the cross-section somewhat as in the case of the nominal stresses; however, the character of this dependence is strongly

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linked with the failure probability. With decreasing failure probability it is found that not only does the intensity of the maximal stress and the corresponding number of cycles required to produce failure decrease, but there is also a weakening of the effect of nonuniformities of the stress distribution and of the absolute cross-sectional dimensions on the intensity of  $\sigma_{\max}$ . The relationship between the failure probability and the similarity laws in fatigue failures is so substantial that it must be taken into account in the experimental assessment of these factors and their use in stress analysis. The further accumulation of fatigue characteristics (acquired experimentally) in a probabilistic interpretation, with due consideration of the peculiarities of the similarity laws, should enhance the reliability of stress analysis and provide a better substantiation for a selection of permissible stresses and margins of safety, especially in large machines and structures. There are 9 figures, 1 (unnumbered) table, and 15 references (13 Russian-language Soviet and 2 English-language: Freudenthal, A.M., Gumbel, E.I., Failure and survival in fatigue, J. of Appl. Physics, v.25, no.11, November 1954; Weibull, W. A statistical representation of fatigue failure in solids, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Transactions, no.27, 1949).



ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

DEGUTIS, Yu.; BEKSHA, V. [Baksa, V.]

Chlorosthyl derivatives of 1,2,4-triaminobenzene. Zhur. org.  
khim. 1 no.11:1936-1941 N 155. (MIRA 18:12)

1. V. Lunasskiy politekhnicheskii institut i AN Latvskoy SSR.  
Submitted December 23, 1964.

DYAGUTIS, Yu.A. [Degutis, J.]; BEKSHA, V.A. [Bieksa, V.]

Chloroethyl derivatives of 3,4-diaminobenzenesulfamides.  
Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B no.3:71-81 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskii institut i Institut khimii i  
khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted December 30,  
1964.

BEKSHA, V.A. [Bieksa, V.]; DYAGUTIS, Yu.A. [Dyagutis, J.]

Chloroethyl derivatives of 2-dialkylamino-5-aminobenzenesulfamide.  
Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B no.3:83-88 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR i  
Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Submitted January 13,  
1965.

BEKSHAYEV, Ya.A.

Effect of the shape of the stern slot transoms in the hull of a  
dredger on the resistance to towing. Sudorem. 1 sudostr. no.2:  
90-94 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota.

BEKSHENEV, M.

Auditing in the struggle to improve the work of municipal  
banks. Fin. SSSR 16 no. 6:57-60 Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Banks and banking)



BENSHENEV, M.

Increase control over capital construction financed at the  
request of the Construction Bank. Den. i kred. 19 no.7:76-79  
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik kontrol'no-revizionnogo otdela Rossiyskoy  
kontory Stroybanka SSSR.  
(Construction industry) (Auditing and inspection)  
(Banks and banking)

BEKSHENEV, M.

Auditing is an important form of bank control. Fin. SSSR 23  
no.8:32-36 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Banks and banking)  
(Construction industry—Auditing and inspection)

Diene synthesis of piperidine and 2,4-hexadiene with  
 succinic acid and its derivatives. E. G. Kalyay and J. A.  
 Bakhareva, *Vysokye Zapiski Kazan. Universiteta*, Univ. ser.  
 7, 1958, Kazan, Kazan, 118, No. 5, 18-19 (1955).  
 Heating 10 g.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$  and 18 g. piperidine and  
 0.5 g. hydroquinone in a sealed tube 10 hrs. at  $200^\circ$  gave  
 80.6% 1-methyl-6-phenyl-3-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid (II, b.  
 181-8°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5446,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0446,  $d_4^{25}$  1.0446, light-sensitive solid, heated  
 with 8c to  $220^\circ$  and oxidized with  $\text{KMnO}_4$  the acid gave  
 m.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ , m. 161-2°. Similar reaction with  $\text{PhCH} \cdot$   
 $\text{CH}(\text{CN})\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$  gave 74% Me 1-methyl-6-phenyl-1-cyano-3-  
 cyclohexanecarboxylate, b. 109-70°, m. 81°.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CH}$   
 $\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  similarly gave 66% Et 1-methyl-6-phenyl-3-cy-  
 clohexanecarboxylate, b. 112-8°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5221,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0393, free  
 acid, prepd. by hydrolysis of the ester, was identical with I.  
 $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCHO}$  gave 40% 1-methyl-6-phenyl-3-cyclohexan-  
 ecarboxaldehyde, b. 150-2°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5403, 1.0540.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot$   
 $\text{CHCN}$  gave 53.5% 1-methyl-6-phenyl-1-cyano-3-cyclohexan-  
 e, b. 149-60°, 1.5610, 1.0323.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$  and 2,4-  
 hexadiene gave 63.4% 1,5-dimethyl-6-phenyl-3-cyclohexan-  
 ecarboxylic acid, b. 166-8°, 1.5300. — 2,4-hexadiene with  
 $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{CN})\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$  gave 69.9% Me 1,5-dimethyl-6-  
 phenyl-1-cyano-3-cyclohexanecarboxylate, b. 163-5°, 1.5504,  
 1.0400, which on standing deposited a solid phase, m. 120-  
 1°.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$  and hexamene gave 46.8% Et 1,5-  
 dimethyl-6-phenyl-3-cyclohexanecarboxylate, b. 152-8°, 1.5208,  
 1.0348, use of  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCHO}$  gave 86.4% 1,5-dimethyl-6-  
 phenyl-3-cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde, b. 162-3°, 1.5458,  
 1.0460.  $\text{PhCH} \cdot \text{CHCN}$  gave 41.2% 1,5-dimethyl-6-phenyl-1-  
 cyano-3-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, b. 162-3°, 1.5458,

15  
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BEKSHIBAYEV, K. (Baynaul)

Instructive case. Pesh.delo 5 no.8:12 Ag '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)  
(Apartment houses—Fires and fire prevention)

~~BEKSHIBAYEV, K.~~

Where VZG explosion-proof lamps can used safely. Pozh.delo 6 no.10:  
31 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik otдела Upravleniya pozharney okhrany Altayskogo krayis-  
polkoma.

(Safety lamp)

(Factories--Fires and fire prevention)

BEKSHIBAYEV, K.

Arch and frame cattle barns. Pozh.delo 9 no.8:14 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya pozharney okhrany Altayskogo kraya.  
(Altai Territory—Farm buildings—Fires and fire prevention)

BEKSHIBAYEV, K.

In the once uninhabited steppes. Pozh.delo 10 no.2:3-4 F '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya pozharnoy okhrany Altayskogo kraya.

BEKSIAK, JANUSZ

Problemy Rachunku Ekonomicznego Spoldzielni Produkcyjnych. Warszawa,  
PWRIL, 1961.

117, (2) P, tables.

Bibliography: P. 116 - (118)



BEKSIAK, Janusz

Industrial development and management. Przegl techn no.30:  
8 27 J1 '62.

KORSHAK, V.V.; ZAMYATINA, V.A.; BEKSOVA, N.L.; MA ZHUY-ZHAN' [Ma Jui-jan]

Copolymerization of boron-substituted borazoles with hexamethylene diisocyanate. Vysokom. soed. 2 no.8:1287 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Borazole)

(Isocyanic acid)

BEKTABEGOV, Aleksey Konstantinovich; USACHEV, Vadim Vasil'yevich;  
KOROL'KOV, V.G., red.

[Stereophonic sound pickups] Stereofonicheskie zvukosnima-  
teli. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 38 p. (Massovaia radio-  
biblioteka, no.552) (MIRA 18:9)

BEKTABEGOV A.

PK 44/49194

USSR/Radio

May 49

Phonograph Records  
Reproducers, Sound

"Frequency Records," A. Bektabegov, 1 p

"Radio" No 5

Frequency records are phonograph records inscribed with pure tones of various frequencies. They are useful in studying characteristics of pickups and reproducing units connected with them.

44/49194

BEKTABEGOV, A.

USSR/Radio  
Pickups

Jul 49

"A New Pickup," A. Bektabegov, 3 pp

"Radio" No 7 51-53

Main disadvantages of crystal pickup are low mechanical strength and difficulty of repair. Electromagnetic pickup (type Z-94) does not have these disadvantages. Characteristics of Z-94 are: Sensitivity at 1,000 cycles in reproducing records is 0.13 cm/sec in 0.25 V; weight on end of needle is 60 grams; and resistance at 1,000 cycles is 2,900 ohms.

51/49T84

SHUTABECOV, A.K. et al

Gramofonnye zvukosnimateli (Phonograph pickups). (Broshura). (Moskva),  
Gosenergoizdat, 1951

BEKTABEGOV, A. K. and ZHUK, M. S.

Rekorder Dlia Eapici Na Disk (Phonograph Disc Recording), 21 p., Moscow and Lenin-grad, 1951.

BEKTABEGOV, A., (Moscow)

USSR/Electronics - Piezoelectrics

Oct 53

"Universal Piezoelectric Phonograph Pickups,"  
A. Bektabegov, Moscow

Radio, No 10, pp 56-59

Discusses double and single headed pickups and gives data for piezoelectric types developed by a sci-res lab of the Min Elec Power Stas and Elec Industry and the "El'f" plant. A chart is included giving the sensitivity, harmonic coeff, standard load resistance, and needle weight during reproduction. Mentions use of ammonium phosphate and barium titanate because of their high mechanical stability.

276T29



BEKTABEGOV, A.

Design of modern sound pickups. Radio no. 11:33-35 #155.  
(Phonograph) (MIRA 9:1)

BEKTABEGOV, A.K.

|            |                                                                                |            |           |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| SUBJECT    | USSR / PHYSICS                                                                 | CARD I / 2 | PA - I530 |
| Author     | Author not mentioned.                                                          |            |           |
| TITLE      | The Scientific All Union Session (held in connection with "Broadcasting Day"). |            |           |
| PERIODICAL | Radiotekhnika, II, fasc. 9, 74-79 (1956)                                       |            |           |
|            | Issued: 19.10.1956                                                             |            |           |

Z.S. CERNOV delivered a report concerning the results obtained on the occasion of the investigation of spiratrons, which are new tube-type devices with propagating waves and electrostatic focussing of electron currents.

E.D. NAUMENKO spoke about the results obtained by the working out of laboratory models of reflecting klystrons for measuring purposes.

V.A. KLJAZKIN discussed the compensation method of coping with impulse disturbances in a wireless set. He also described ways and means for the practically complete elimination of impulse disturbance by compensation methods.

B.I. RASSADIN pointed out the experimentally confirmed advantages of a signal transmission in a frequency band in four-channel systems in radio telephone- and telegraph communication. He recommended a method by means of which nonlinear distortion can be considerably diminished.

A.P. ANGAFOROV demonstrated two basic principles of construction as well as the

construction of television tubes for the production of a direct representation of the image: A three-ray tube with a darkening mask and a mosaic-pattern

Radiotekhnika, II, fasc. 9, 74-79 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 EA \_ I530

Luminescent screen (of the kolotron type) and a one-ray tube with a control net and a striped luminescent screen (of the Chromatron type).

A.D. ASATIAN described the characteristic of tube types such as are used in Western Europe and the U.S.A. for broadcasting- and television sets, and he gave a survey of the new Sovietic "finger-tubes" for television- and radio sets.

A.K. BEKTABEGOV reported on the new piezoceramic pickup which offers a number of advantages.

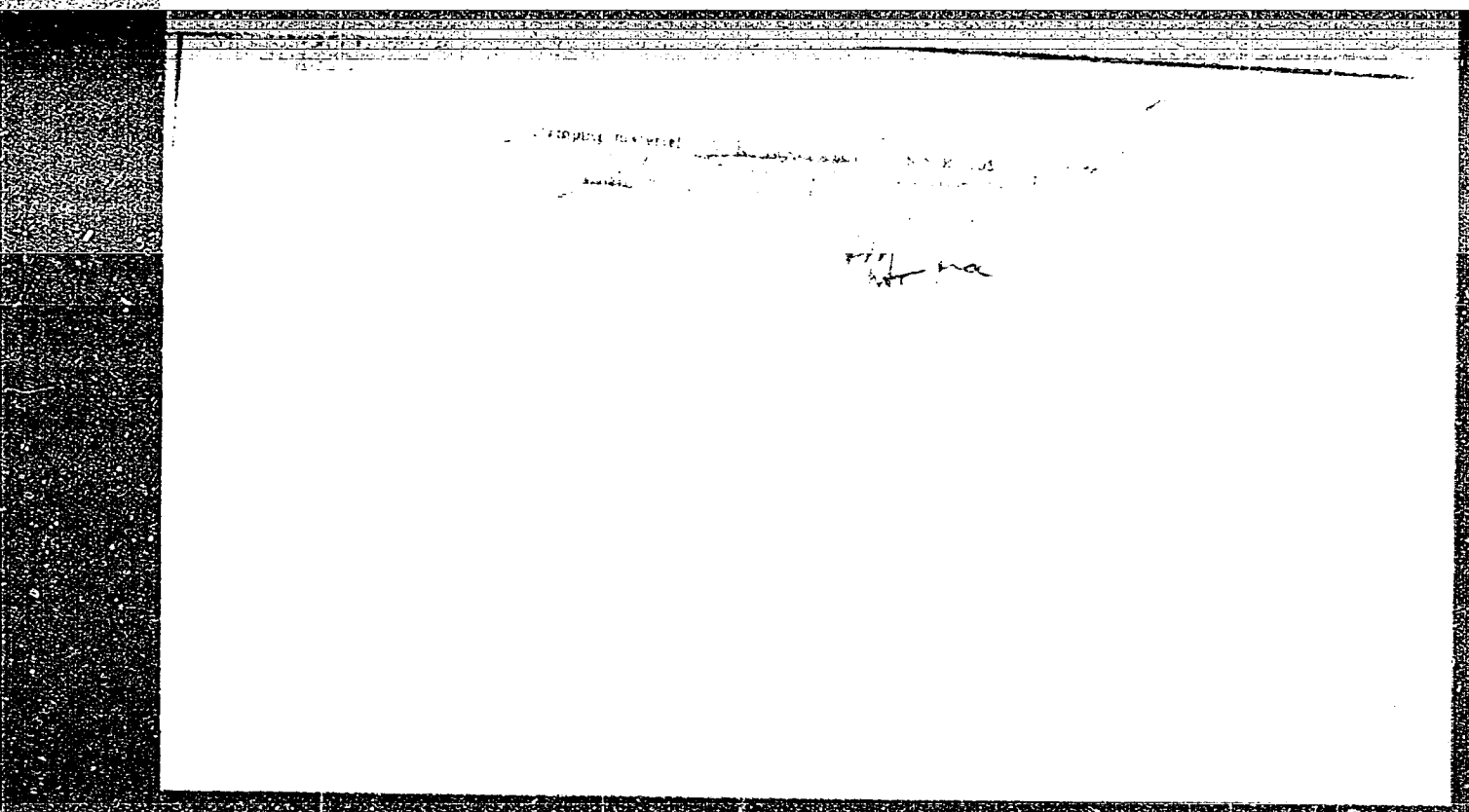
A.G. MURADIAN analyzed the working of amplifiers in semiconductor devices with series- and parallel back-coupling.

B.A. KRASJUK described the experimental examination of the modification of the magnetic properties of alloys of the "Permalloy" type under the influence of gamma rays.

INSTITUTION:

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220003-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204220003-8"

БРЕТАНЕЦОВ, Алексей Konstantinovich; КОРОЛ'КОВ, V.G., red.; ЛАРИОНОВ, G.Ye.,  
tekh. red.

[Phonograph pickups] Zvukosnimateli. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,  
1958. 39 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.296). (MIRA 11:9)  
(Phonograph)

*BEK TABEGOV, A.*

**AUTHOR:** Bektabegov, A. (Moscow) 107-58-5-24/32

**TITLE:** Piezoceramic Headphones (P'yezokeramicheskiy telefon)

**PERIODICAL:** Radio, 1958, Nr 5, p 45 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya p'yezotekhniki - TsNILP (Central Scientific Research Laboratory for Piezotechnics) developed several types of high-quality headphones with piezoceramic barium titanate which are very simple to manufacture. For this application of ceramic barium titanate, Author's Certificate Nr 100946 was granted, with priority rights from 27 March 1953. Figure 1 shows the component parts of such a headphone. The headphones "TPK-56" are designed for hearing speeches. Their working frequency ranges from 300 to 3500 cycles with a non-uniformity of the frequency characteristics of up to 20 decibels. The full electrical resistance has a capacitive character and amounts to about 10 kilo-ohms at a frequency of 1,000 cycles. Non-linear distortions do not exceed 2%. The sensitivity is 140 bar/milliwatt. The headphones "TPK-571" are designed for hearing radio broadcasts, control purposes, etc. The working frequency ranges from 50 to 9,000 cycles,

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## Piezoceramic Headphones

107-58-5-24/32

with a non-uniformity of the frequency characteristics of 16 decibels. The sensitivity is approximately 40 bar/milliwatt, the full electric resistance 20 kilo ohms. Non-linear distortions do not exceed 2%. The weight of one headphone is 10 grams. Figure 4 shows the frequency characteristics of the "TPK-571". The headphones "TPK-572" are designed for hearing language translations. The working frequency ranges from 300 to 3,500 cycles with a non-uniformity of the frequency characteristics of 20 decibels. The sensitivity is around 50 bar/milliwatt, the full electric resistance is 15 kilo ohms. Non-linear distortions do not exceed 2%. The weight of one headphone is approximately 10 grams. Figure 3 shows the frequency characteristic of the "TPK-572". There are four figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BEKTABEGOV, A.

Stereophonic phonograph pickup devices. Radio no.1;  
46-47 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Sound--Recording and reproducing)



L 18188-63 EPA(b)/EWT(1)/FCC(w)/BDS/EEO-2/ES(v) AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3/  
APOC Pd-L/Pa-L/Pi-L/Po-L/Pq-L TT/GW  
ACCESSION NR: AP3007347 S/0293/63/001/001/0169/0171

AUTHOR: Nazarova, T. N.; Bektabegov, A. K.; Komissarov, O. D.

TITLE: Preliminary results of the investigation of meteoric matter along the trajectory of the Mars-1 interplanetary station

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 169-171

TOPIC TAGS: interplanetary station, Mars 1, meteoric matter, terrestrial orbit, piezoelectric transmitter, meteoric impacts, particle mass, accumulation, spatial density, Taurid stream

ABSTRACT: The flight of the Mars-1 interplanetary station made possible the investigation of meteoric matter beyond the terrestrial orbit. The meteor particles were recorded by a piezoelectric transmitter with a 1.5-m<sup>2</sup> meteor-impact sensitive area. On 1 November 1962 Mars-1 passed the Taurid stream at a distance of 6600 to 4200 km from the earth. During a 100-minute period, 60 meteor impacts were recorded. The particle masses were  $> 10^{-7}$  g. The particles

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ACCESSION NR: AP3007347

4  
moved in space as individual accumulations separated from each other by distances of 4000 to 45,000 km. The variable spatial density of the particles can be visualized as a system of cubes 60 to 140 m on a side each containing a meteor particle. At a distance of 23 to 25 million km from the earth the Mars-1 met another meteor stream like the Taurid stream, consisting of individual accumulations at distances of 8000 to 190,000 km from each other. "The authors thank A. A. Ly\*kova, N. V. Leonova, and V. V. Malikov for their help with the project, and A. K. Platonov for his help in processing the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15May63

DATE ACQ: 21Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BEKTASHI, S.A.

Fractured tectonics of the contact-metasomatic belt of the  
southwestern part of the Megri-Ordubad batholith. Uch.zap.  
AGU. Geol-geog.ser. no.4:89-94 '60. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Megri District—Batholiths) (Ordubad District—Batholiths)

BEKTASHI, S.A.

New method of compiling slucing maps. Uch.zap.AGU.Geol.-geog.  
ser. no.3:63-68 '60. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Geololgy--Maps)

BEKTASHI, S.A.; AZIZBEKOV, R.Sh;

Dike skarns in a contact-metasomatic aureole in the southwestern part of the Megri-Ordubad pluton. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.5:85-90 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Megri-Ordubad region -Skarns)

SULEYMANOV, S.M.; BEKTASHI, S.A.

New methods for making the diagrams of joints. Uch. zap. AGU.  
Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.6:45-60 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Joints (Geology))

BEKTASHI, S.A.

Conditions governing the formation of hornfels and marbles of the contact aureole in the southwestern part of the Magri-Ordubad batholith.  
Uch.zap.AGU.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.5:37-42 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; BEKTASHI, S.A.

Contact metamorphism of the Megri-Ordubad granitoid batholith.  
Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk i nefti. no.4:3-11 '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)  
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Batholiths)



BEKTASHI, S.A.

Methods for plotting metallogenic maps by means of composition  
diagrams. Za tekh.progr. 3 no.3:27-30 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BEKTASHI, S.A.; GADZHIYEV, T.G.

Conditions for the formation and distribution of ore resources in  
the south-eastern part of the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Za tekhn. prog.  
3 no.8:27-30 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Yuzhnaya geokhimicheskaya ekspeditsiya (for Bektashi).
2. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Gadzhiyev).

32861

16.3400

S/044/61/000/012/016/054  
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Bektashi, T. G.

TITLE: On a special problem for a system of two ordinary differential equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1961, 31, abstract 12 B 138. ("Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Fiz.-mater. i khim. ser.", 1960, no. 3, 35-38)

TEXT: The author considers the boundary value problem

$$u'' = f(x, u, u', v), \quad u(a) = u_a, \quad u(b) = u_b,$$

$$v' = g(x, u, u', v), \quad v(a) = v_a$$

where the functions  $f$  and  $g$  are given in the domain

$$D(a \leq x \leq b, -\infty < u < \infty, -\infty < u' < \infty, -\infty < v < \infty).$$

Fundamental result: Let the following conditions be satisfied:

1.)  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous in the domain  $D$ ;

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On a special problem for a system . . . C111/C333

2.) there exists a positive, bounded function  $\phi(v)$  summable according to Lebesgue on  $[-k, +k]$  ( $k > 0$ ), and for every  $\sigma > 0$  there exists a positive function  $\varphi(x)$  summable on  $[a, b]$  such that the inequalities

$$f(x, u, u', v) > -\sigma[|u| + |u'|] - \phi(v) - \varphi(x) \text{ for } u \geq 0$$

$$f(x, u, u', v) < \sigma[|u| + |u'|] + \phi(v) + \varphi(x), \text{ for } u \leq 0$$

are satisfied in  $D$ ;

3.) there exists a positive function  $\psi(x)$  summable on  $(a, b)$  such that  $|g(x, u, u', v)| \leq \psi(x)$  in  $D$ .

Then the boundary value problem possesses at least one solution.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BEKTASHI, T.G., Cand Phys-Math Sci—(diss) "On one special problem for the system of two ordinary differential equations." Baku, 1958. 12 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan State U im S.M. Kirov), 100 copies  
Bibliography: pp 11-12 (12 titles) (KL, 26-53, 104)

- H -

HEKASHI, T.O.

Uniqueness of a solution of one special problem for a system  
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